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## Editorial

Published online: September 14, 2023.

This volume consists of five articles, one letter to the editor and, one book review. The articles are arranged thematically.

Part One, which focuses on the Issue of Origin, includes three articles.

Jan Woleński, in his article “On Genetic Explanation”, analyses this type of explanation, juxtaposing it with three other basic kinds of scientific explanation. By “genetic explanation” the author means the construction of a genetic sequence, the last element of which is the fact being explained. A construction procedure conceived in this way, in order to function properly, requires a number of factors to be taken into account, the most important of which are as follows: the use of general propositions, the setting of a time frame, the consideration of alternative explanations and the adoption of a particular understanding of causality.

Zenon Roskal, in his article “The Genesis of the Monism–Dualism Opposition: Historical and Terminological Notes”, addresses the problem of the genesis of the monism–dualism opposition. The author focuses on showing the historical context in which this opposition appeared, and analyses the terminology relating to it. He also shows that due to the emancipation of philosophy from theology, certain terms previously employed to present theological doctrines were adopted for the purposes of philosophical research. The author also puts forward an account of the transfer of this terminology from theology to philosophy, and interprets dualism as a liminal concept.



Piotr Podlipniak, in his article “The Origins of Musicality and the Emergence of Human Conceptual Consciousness”, presents contemporary views on the genesis of musicality aiming to indicate the possible role of the evolution of musicality within the emergence of the complex conceptual consciousness that characterizes modern human beings. The author also outlines the probable adaptive functions of music and their relationship to those cognitive abilities crucial to the experience of the latter, as well as the hypothetical role of Baldwinian evolution in the emergence of musicality.

Part Two, concerning the Science and Religion, contains two articles.

Piotr Bylica, in his paper “Is Being a Good Empiricist the Same as Being a Good Naturalist? The Case of the Relationship Between Science and Christian Theism”, sets out to justify the thesis that a good empiricist need not be either a methodological or a metaphysical naturalist. To this end, the author makes use of a research tool he has developed — namely, the model of levels of analysis — in conjunction with Paul K. Feyerabend’s line of argumentation.

Adam Świeżyński, in his article “Początek wszechświata — między teologicznym stworzeniem a kosmologicznym przekształceniem” [The Origin of the Universe: Between Theological Creation and Cosmological Transformation], analyses and juxtaposes cosmological and theological understandings of the beginning of the Universe. The author also provides an answer to the question of whether these positions are mutually exclusive or complementary.

The volume closes with one letter to the editor and one review.

On June 2nd 2023, a debate entitled “Intelligent Design in Nature — Illusion or Reality?” took place in Krakow, Poland, organised by the En Arche Foundation. The thesis supporting the presence of design in nature was defended by Michael Behe and Richard Sternberg, and opposed by Michael Ruse and Malgorzata Moczydlowska-Vidal. In a letter to the editor entitled “Why Don’t Academics Give Serious Consideration to Intelligent Design?”, Michael Behe presents his thoughts on why many academics in effect refuse to even contemplate the idea of some sort of discernible design in nature.

Radosław Kazibut, in his review of James Porter Moreland’s book **Scjentyzm i sekularyzm. Jak reagować na niebezpieczną ideologię** [Scientism and Secularism: Learning to Respond to a Dangerous Ideology] (trans. Rafał Pokrywinski, Summa, Prodoteo Foundation, Warsaw 2021), entitled “Pitbulle w bunkrach” [Pit-

bulls in Bunkers], notes that Moreland has earned the nickname “pitbull” just as much as Richard Dawkins. According to Kazibut, Moreland defends his vision of the world with similar vigour and ferocity to Dawkins. The former argues against a scientific worldview, which he considers detrimental to the development of science itself. The author of the review discusses Moreland’s book and takes issue with some of its theses.

*Krzysztof J. Kilian*